

WEATHER

Sunny
Moderate
Temperature



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CHASE FLEEING JAPANESE NAVY

See Page 3

The Battle Toll

Japanese Warships Sunk—9

- 1 Battleship of the 29,300-ton Yamashiro class.
- 2 Aircraft carriers.
- 4 Cruisers.

Unspecified number of destroyers, but at least two.

Japanese Ships Probably Sunk—3

- 2 Battleships.
- 1 Large carrier.

Japanese Ships Damaged—18

- 7 Battleships.
- 6 Cruisers.

Unspecified number of destroyers, but at least five.

Japanese Planes Destroyed

At least 150.

American Losses—Sunk

10,000-ton aircraft carrier Princeton, an escort carrier.

Damaged

Several destroyers and escort carriers.
Several P-T boats sunk or damaged.



Symbolized by the power of the mighty U.S.S. Iowa shown above, warships of the American Fleet to-day, Navy Day, pursued the beaten Japanese fleet in the Philippine seas.

Tom, the 'Gangbuster,' Daren't Quit the Gang

BY ADAM LAPIN

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Gov. Tom Dewey was playing his Sir Galahad role last night in the Chicago Stadium. He was the gang-busting prosecutor charging the administration with deception, the self-styled champion of "honesty and integrity."

So let's take a brief look at the rogue's gallery of big-wig GOP politicians who received tumultuous cheers from the Stadium meeting last night before the gang-buster himself was introduced.

There was Curley Brooks, the Chicago Tribune's own senator who headed the official reception committee that met Dewey at the station and also addressed the Stadium meeting.

While Dewey professed his all-out support for the war and for international cooperation, Brooks told the meeting that Roosevelt's "record shows that his experience is in getting us into wars all over the world, not in getting us out of them."

BROOKS' MUDDY WATER

Brooks, who was one of the principal GOP functionaries in the Dewey show here, still thinks that this is



'Curley' Brooks

Roosevelt's war, that it was a New Deal plot that got us in. Then there was Richard Lyons, who is being backed by the Chicago Tribune as its second senator from Illinois.

Just prior to the meeting, Lyons issues an anti-Soviet statement which said: "No, the wily Stalin intends to have his way in Europe. Were Mr. Roosevelt seriously to interfere, Stalin would order the Communists to dump the New Deal leader and he would lose his last chance of carrying the State of New York. Mr. Roosevelt will stick to his deal with Stalin."

There was Rep. Stephen A. Day, who got a big hand from the crowd when Lyons introduced him as "the man whose escutcheon even the poison pens of the New Deal cannot stain."

In case you have forgotten, Day was the congressman who wrote a book, *We Must Save the Republic*, which was published by Flanders Hall, financed and controlled by Nazi agent George Sylvester Viereck.

Dewey associated with these men last night at the Chicago Stadium. He has refused to repudiate them or any of the other bitter-end isolationists running on the GOP ticket, and indeed, stayed away from foreign policy altogether while he was in their distinguished company.

So the question of "honesty and integrity" very defi-

nately enters the picture when Dewey, talking out of the other side of his mouth, said in Minneapolis that he is for international cooperation.

"CLEAN GOVERNMENT?"

But how about this clean government line in which Dewey likes to specialize?

One of the men introduced at the meeting last night was State Auditor Arthur C. Lueder, who used to be chairman of the Manhattan Brewery when it was controlled by the Capone gang, and was closely associated with Louis Greenberg, financial adviser to the late Frank Nitti, Capone gang chief.

Then there was State's Attorney George Barrett, who got a lot of applause as an alleged champion of honest government. Well, Barrett has on his staff as an assistant one Joe Taglia, former Capone gang attorney who was described by the notorious Willie Bioff as go-between in a shake-down of Chicago's theater operators.

The gang connections of Lueder and Barrett are a matter of public record, and are to be found in the files of Chicago newspapers, including the Chicago Daily News.

That's just part of the rogue's gallery which was on the stage together with Dewey.

Maybe Dewey ought to forget his Sir Galahad stuff. It doesn't go so well with the facts.

Truman Nails Klan Accusation as Lie

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 26 (UP).—Sen. Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, described today as "a lie out of the whole cloth" a charge that he was a former member of the Ku Klux Klan.

At a press conference shortly after his arrival in Peoria, Truman was told by a reporter for the Chicago Herald-American that there was a report that he once was a member of the Klan.

"I am not a member of the Klan and never was," he said. The reporter asked Truman if he knew a man named Harry Sen. Truman Hoffman, and

Truman replied that he knew the man and that he "helped beat" him when Hoffman was a candidate for Jackson County marshal in 1922.

"That's a lie out of the whole cloth," Truman said. He said the report "started in the campaign of 1922 and was nailed as a lie then."

Truman said he was a candidate then for county judge in the eastern district of Jackson county, Mo.

"That lie was nailed in 1922 and is now out in the same form," he said.

Asked by the reporter if he wished to make a statement, Truman said: "I've got a campaign to make. It's just another red herring, that's all it is."

Truman issued a statement saying he wanted "to remind you that Mr. Dewey is still refusing to tell the people of America whether or not he repudiates the eight isola-

**Hearst Covering Up Dewey-Klan Tie**

The *Journal-American* yesterday started a brand new smear campaign against Sen. Harry S. Truman in an effort to hide the fact that its own candidate for President, Gov. Dewey, was receiving the support of the Ku Klux Klan. This week the *New Masses* exposes the tie-up between the Indiana Klan and Republican Party in that state.

GOP leaders are operating through Christian Action Committee loaded with rabble rousers. Prominent among these leaders are anti-Semites, anti-Negro, anti-New Deal figures with close ties to the seditionists on trial in Washington.

tionist senators running on the Republican ticket."

"He knows, just as well as you and I know, that if those eight isolationists are re-elect they will prevent any attempt Mr. Dewey might make to support strong foreign policy like that laid down by the President," Truman said.

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HEARST FAKE EXPOSED

Another Republican phony exposed. Officers and representative members of Local Union 2194, United Steelworkers, at the Crucible Steel plant at Harrison, N. J., give their own version of who's behind who in this campaign, and guess who? Roosevelt and Truman of course. Proof of their political sentiments and those of the vast majority of the 5,500 members of this union is offered in refutation of a photograph released from Republican National Headquarters at the Hotel Roosevelt and published in the *Journal-American* Oct. 25. This picture carried a claim written in chalk on a slate pushed into the picture just before the photographer snapped the shutter, that this big local was behind Dewey. But, in the story, they dared to claim only 13 people so disposed. However, six is the total, since five of the men are non-union men, and a sixth they claim for their side wasn't in the picture at all, and has since denounced them.

Rochester Labor Turns Out En Masse to Hail Wagner

By HARRY RAYMOND

ROCHESTER, Oct. 26.—Even this war has "not sobered down" the Republican leadership, Sen. Robert F. Wagner declared here tonight. He charged the Dewey forces have used the war as an excuse "for a

drive to smear the patriotism of labor and restrict its rights."

"Our marvelous production record which has made possible the glorious victory over the Japanese fleet is labor's irrefutable answer to its enemies," New York's senior Senator told a cheering Political Action Committee rally in a fighting speech in the big convention hall.

The labor crowd gave Wagner the greatest reception of his entire up-state campaign for reelection. Laughter and enthusiastic applause greeted his characterization of Dewey as "the streamlined Hoover" trying to talk like another Roosevelt."

"In seeking to hide the omissions of the Republican leadership," the Senator stated, "Mr. Dewey laid down a smoke screen such as the Smoky City (Pittsburgh) has never seen before. But you must never forget that behind this smoke screen there is a destroyer—in the form of the Republican leadership, financed and supported by special privilege and determined to destroy what they once tried so hard to prevent."

"I challenge Mr. Dewey to produce the name of a single Republican member of Congress, or a single Republican out of Congress, who lent any active support to the Wagner Act."

"Mr. Dewey," he declared, "blames

the depression on the present administration. A man who looks at Herbert Hoover and thinks he is looking at Franklin Roosevelt, should go to an occultist and not to the White House."

PAC chairman Sidney Hillman told the convention hall rally that Dewey is deliberately attempting to "divert the American people from their stern wartime tasks and lull us into complacency."

In a press conference, Hillman threw some light on Dewey's smallness by revealing how in 1937 the latter took up a week of his time trying to get support for his (Dewey's) campaign for district attorney. Hillman said Dewey not only accepted the labor support, but was glad to get \$5,000 from Hillman's union for campaign expenditures. Today, he pointed out, Dewey charges that similar support of Roosevelt is "subversive."

Wagner's candidacy was strengthened this morning when a group of Syracuse labor leaders from the Railroad Brotherhoods, AFL and CIO met with the Senator and formed a local committee for his reelection. The committee is headed by Thomas J. Thompson, Grand Lodge deputy president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Edward Thompson, business agent of the Teamsters Union, and Leo Bonner, Central New York Director of the PAC and Steel Workers Union leader.

Whitney Denounces Dewey's Reckless Lies on Rail Issues

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's "irresponsible disregard for the truth" was never more evident than in his Pittsburgh speech, President A. F. Whitney of the Railroad Trainmen, largest of the five brotherhood unions, declared in a statement today.

Dewey's "reckless and belated" discussion of the railroad dispute dating back nearly a year "is typical of the candidate's frantic search for votes in the face of what appears like an overwhelming pro-Roosevelt trend sweeping the nation," Whitney charged.

"When President Roosevelt re-



turned to this country from the Teheran Conference last December he was confronted with a deadlock that threatened to tie up the nation's rail transportation and consequently delay the planned invasion of Western Europe."

Whitney recalled how the President sought to bring agreement, failing in that, he offered to arbitrate. His offer was first accepted by the Engineers and the Trainmen and subsequently by the other three railroad chiefs and the seized roads were handed back to the owners.

NO INTERRUPTION

"There was no interruption of transportation," continued Whitney, "I am proud to say we kept 'em rolling.' Let me remind the governor that there is Roosevelt in the White House not a Hoover."

Mr. Whitney then sailed into Dewey for his "cheap insinuations"

that the five railroad brotherhoods hired attorney Edward J. Flynn, former Democratic Party chairman, to have "access to the back stairs of the White House."

"The railroad workers of the nation do not need to climb back stairs. They are represented by railroad management, the public and by the President of the United States whose 'open door' policy toward labor is in marked contrast to the attitude of previous—Republican—administrations."

"Perhaps Mr. Dewey is peeved because the railroad brotherhoods did not employ his own pet lawyer, John Foster Dulles, that eminent attorney for the Spanish fascist Franco, and the Nazi carte! No, banks, Mr. Dewey, so long as America is a democracy, labor will select its legal talent from Main Street—not Wall Street!"

Red Army Takes Key Czech Hub

LONDON, Oct. 26 (UP).—Soviet reports from East Prussia said violent battles were raging on the approaches to a strategic unnamed town, while Berlin reported tonight that Soviet troops had driven 26 miles inside East Prussia to within 12 miles of the great German rail junction of Insterburg.

Simultaneously, Marshal Joseph Stalin announced that Red Army troops, battling to liberate the whole of southeastern Czechoslovakia, had captured the strategic communications hub of Mukacevo in a drive toward Hungary from the north.

Moscow's communiqué said that Soviet troops had captured several heavily-fortified Nazi strongpoints despite "growing enemy resistance." In Czechoslovakia, Soviet troops took more than 11,000 prisoners in the Mukacevo area.

Radio Moscow said that the Soviets were fighting on the approaches to a junction of important highways and railroads linking the frontline with the deep interior. The town appeared to be Gumbinnen. The Soviet broadcast said Red Army forces had pierced outer defenses and were assaulting the town itself.

HEAVY GUNS

The Soviets have massed at least 300 heavy guns along each mile of the battlefield, dispatches said, and south of Gumbinnen, Cherniakovsky's troops have straddled the highway and railroad between Gumbinnen and Goldap.

Mukacevo was captured by troops of the Fourth Ukrainian Army under Gen. Ivan I. Petrov. The important communications center's fall was the first important Soviet victory on Czechoslovak soil.

Mukacevo represented an eight-mile gain and Moscow's communiqué revealed that the Fourth Ukrainian Army advancing from Chust, also had captured 60 towns and settlements including Vylok, 23 miles south of Mukacevo.

Malinovsky's troops took 6,700 German and Hungarian prisoners in Hungarian-annexed Transylvania between Oct. 21 and yesterday, when the liberation of all pre-war Romania was completed.

Storm Tilburg In Holland

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Paris, Oct. 26 (UP).—Signs increased today that the German withdrawal on the mainland, started two days ago, was becoming disorganized between 's Hertogenbosch, where parachutist expendables were still holding out in the southwest corner of town, and Tilburg.

Capturing Vught, one and one-half miles south of 's Hertogenbosch, British armor smashed three miles southwest of Helvoirt and found the enemy abandoning quantities of equipment in their haste to withdraw in that sector.

Two parallel columns of Scots farther south were closing in on Tilburg. Other Second Army troops had already driven into the southern suburbs of Tilburg, penetrating a formidable screen of 88-millimeter guns with which the Germans had tried to defend Tilburg as a hinge for their withdrawal.

In the futile defense of 's Hertogenbosch the German command had lost 3,000 men as prisoners in four days.

Canadian troops on the west coast smashed to the outskirts of Bergen Op Zoom, 19 miles north of Antwerp, and were also nearing Roosendaal to the east despite suddenly stiffened opposition from German paratroopers who had taken cover in a dense wood. The towns of Nijmegen and Dordrecht, three miles south of Roosendaal, were captured.

Japanese Navy Losses Grow, May Exceed 30 Ships

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 26 (UP).—Ten Japanese battleships and three aircraft carriers have been sunk or damaged in the historic United States naval victory in the Philippines. The waters of the battle zone are strewn with burning or crippled enemy warships of all types and the beaten remnants of the Imperial fleet are fleeing wildly for safety, still under attack.

Probably when final reports are in, the total of enemy ships knocked out—most of them sunk—will exceed 30.

At least one battleship and four enemy cruisers have been sunk, along with numerous destroyers, and additional battleships, cruisers and destroyers have been damaged.

The victory was won by combined attacks of carrier planes, surface ships and submarines of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet, Vice Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet and Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carrier task force, assisted by an Australian cruiser squadron.

The toll of enemy ships on the basis of still incomplete reports:

Sunk—One battleship, two aircraft carriers, at least four cruisers, several destroyers. Probably sunk—Three battleships, one aircraft carrier. Damaged—Six battleships, at least three cruisers, several destroyers.

U. S. LOSS LOW

The United States has suffered amazingly low losses—the 10,000-ton aircraft carrier Princeton, possibly an additional escort carrier, and several PT boats sunk and several escort carriers and destroyers damaged.

The enemy has lost at least 150 planes destroyed and probably more than 200.

Bare totals of the disaster which the Imperial Fleet suffered tell only a part of the story of the three separate engagements in which American naval forces smashed an apparent Japanese attempt to knock Gen. Douglas MacArthur's invasion forces out of the Philippines.

SHIPS' GUNS JOIN

Most of the action was fought by American carrier planes, but at least one enemy cruiser was sunk by surface ships, and communiques indicated that the guns of American warships and the torpedoes of our submarines might have done a good part of the work.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz gave in a communiqué today the available details of two of the three engagements—one north of the Philippines, the other in the San Bernardino Strait north of MacArthur's Leyte and Samar Islands invasion zone.

In the battle north of the Philippines, in which Halsey's fleet met an enemy fleet moving down from Japanese home waters, carrier planes, surface ships and submarines engaged the enemy. The battle started Tuesday—Wednesday, Philippines time—and continued throughout the day and the following night.

Japanese land-based planes from Luzon went to the aid of the Imperial Fleet but they were unable to save it from utter defeat.

One big Japanese carrier blew up and sank under the combined American attack. A second large carrier was so seriously damaged by bombs and torpedoes that it probably sank. One light carrier was sunk. Two battleships probably were sunk. Two light cruisers were sunk. Two battleships, three cruisers and numerous destroyers fled northward, damaged.

No damage was suffered by the American navy in this blazing action.

In the battle of San Bernardino Strait, Mitscher's carrier planes and Kinkaid's fleet sank one heavy cruiser. Four battleships were heavily damaged by bombs and fled, trailing oil and so crippled that they could make only slow speed. One destroyer was left dead in the water.

This action was also fought Tuesday. It started when the enemy fleet moved through the San Bernardino Strait to attack escort car-



The pattern of our great naval victory is traced in this map. One Japanese fleet steaming down from Formosa was beaten by Adm. Halsey's Third Fleet. A second Japanese fleet was beaten in San Bernardino straits north of Leyte, by Vice-Adm. Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet and Vice-Adm. Mitscher's carrier task force. A third Japanese fleet moving through the Sulu Sea was also routed.

Cordell Hull Lauds FDR's Statesmanship

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in a statement praising President Roosevelt's leadership in foreign affairs, said today that he was a statesman "equipped by nature and by experience" as few statesmen have been equipped in the nation's history.

The statement did not mention directly the forthcoming presidential election but it obviously was an endorsement of Mr. Roosevelt's bid for a fourth term.

The statement was issued through the State Department. Hull is in the Naval Hospital at nearby Bethesda, Md., for a physical check-up following a tenacious cold which kept him home more than two weeks.

Hull's statement reviewed the foreign policy steps taken by the President during the last four years and emphasized the importance of international problems now confronting the United States and the world. Praising Mr. Roosevelt's stature as a statesman, Hull said:

"The American people know that he has courage equal to their own, that he has a knowledge of the realities of the world, and that he has an unshakable determination to achieve the goal of peace and security, upon which they have pinned their hope and their faith."

Hull said history would record that the acts of the United States

FDR to Make 2-Hour Tour of Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—President Roosevelt will make a three-hour tour starting at noon from the South Philadelphia Navy Yard through the great northeastern industrial area, including a short stop at Camden, N. J., before making his broadcast at Shibe Park tomorrow (Friday) at 9 p.m. EWT.

The address will be heard over the Mutual and Columbia broadcasting systems.

after the fall of France and before U. S. entrance into the war "under the farsighted leadership of President Roosevelt.... were indispensable in staving off disaster to our nation and other free nations."

"Today, the people know that the supreme issue affecting the future of the country is whether we and the other free peoples will have the skill and the leadership to build effective institutions of peace and human welfare," Hull said.

"They know that unless this leadership is provided, the tragedy of another and unspeakable war will be invited...."

Hull said the President had "courageously charted a wise course" for this nation.

rials of Kinkaid's fleet off the Leyte invasion gulf.

About midnight Tuesday the Japanese Fleet retreated with its remaining units damaged.

PURSUE ENEMY

Surface ships as well as planes of Kinkaid's and Mitscher's forces went in pursuit and one of the enemy's cruisers was sunk by the fire of surface ships.

"Pacific Fleet carrier aircraft on Oct. 25 (Thursday, Philippine time) were continuing to attack this force during its retirement through the Sibuyan Sea," Nimitz reported. "This incomplete report will be amplified as further details become available."

This meant that the total of enemy ships sunk in this action almost certainly would be increased.

The enemy force in this engagement had steamed eastward through the Sibuyan Sea. It had gone north of Leyte and Samar while another Japanese fleet moved through the Sulu Sea to the Surigao Strait to attack from the south.

MacArthur reported yesterday the result of this action—one battleship sunk, along with several cruisers and destroyers and one battleship and the rest of the enemy cruisers and destroyers damaged.

United Press war correspondent Ralph Teatsorth reported from Kinkaid's flagship that a second enemy battleship probably sank in the San Bernardino-Surigao actions.

Harriman Tells Of Nazi Crimes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UP).—W. Averell Harriman, U. S. ambassador to Moscow who is here for consultation with President Roosevelt, said today that German atrocities on the eastern front "have not and can not be exaggerated."

Harriman said the atrocities were outside of the rules of war and were "ruthless and coldblooded."

The Russians are tremendously interested in what is to be done with war criminals, Harriman said, because of the "fantastic atrocities" of the Germans on the eastern front.

He held an off-the record press conference but made the statement on atrocities available for use.

Harriman returned to Washington Saturday by plane from Moscow after the recent Churchill-Stalin conferences.

The atrocities in the east were entirely different from those committed by the Germans in western Europe, he said. The western allies were shocked by the German shooting of hostages in the west, but such incidents were relatively less than the killing of large masses of people, especially Jews, for which the Germans are responsible in the east.

Fay, Bove Snicker at Dewey 'Honesty' Talk

By MAX GORDON

When Gov. Dewey tried to pin the depression on President Roosevelt recently, he was advised that this was one word the Republicans ought to expunge from their vocabulary.

In his Chicago speech Wednesday night, the GOP candidate touched on another subject the Republicans would do well to steer far away from, that of "honesty in government." Evidently Dewey believes Americans have mighty short memories and have burned their history books. He actually talked about "restoring" honest government. That is quite a pledge—the restoration of Teapot Dome and Muscle Shoals.

But why go back that far? In the state of New York, on Nov. 30, 1943, an extraordinary grand jury in Orange County issued a report on an investigation it had been conducting into the affairs of Local 17 of the Hodcarriers and Common Laborers Union. The report charged that Gov. Dewey had cut off the grand jury's funds and had yanked two special district attorneys who had been working with it, in spite of the fact that it had several leads regarding collusion between racketeering Hodcarriers officials and public officials of neighboring Westchester County.

Behind that accusation lies a story of relations between Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and some of the worst grafters and racketeers in the labor movement. The story reveals the Governor used the state apparatus to squelch the investigation into racketeering. In consequence he covered up several of his close Republican pals and gained an entry into the labor movement.

Virginians Hit Byrd's Anti-Roosevelt Intrigue

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26.—Virginia voters are demanding that Senator Byrd take a stand once and for all as to whether he is a Democrat or a Republican in disguise. Byrd, who has become the national leader of the reactionaries against the President and the administration's policies of security and democratic advancement, has refused to say one word in support of the President and has refused to speak at Roosevelt-Truman meetings in Richmond and Norfolk, arranged by the Democratic Party.

Charles M. Wallace, Richmond city Democratic chairman, said that Senator Byrd is "silently, negatively aiding the candidacy of the Republican nominees in the presidential campaign by refusing to announce a stand in support of the Democratic nominee."

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, which last week in a half page editorial analyzed why it was necessary to support President Roosevelt to guarantee postwar peace and security, demanded editorially that Byrd take a stand to repudiate the bolters in South Carolina who are seeking to defeat the President by asking the electoral college to vote for Byrd.

VOTERS DISGUSTED

That the Virginia voters are disgusted with this spectacle is evi-

denced by the flood of phone calls and letters of congratulations and support which greeted Ashton Dovell, former member of the Virginia General Assembly, for years Speaker of the House and now potential candidate for Governor in next year's elections. Dovell assailed Byrd and his "machine" for their hostile opposition to the President and the Administration policies, in a Roosevelt-Truman speech over WRVA Saturday night. The address was sponsored by the Committee of 100 for Re-election of President Roosevelt and Advancement of Democratic Principles.

J. Louis Reynolds, activity director of the Committee of 100, in welcoming the deluge of support for President Roosevelt's reelection following Dovell's address, declared, "Senator Byrd should take a definite stand on the Roosevelt question. If he thinks Roosevelt is good for the country he ought to say so, and if he thinks he's bad for the country, by gosh, he ought to say so. He's doing worse than straddling—he's pretending to be on one side while he's on the other."



Dr. Kemp H. Dowdy, U. S. Public Health Service surgeon, rides a breeches buoy from his Coast Guard combat cutter to aid a seaman stricken aboard a freighter in the Middle Atlantic.

Hutcheson, Dewey 'Labor Voice,' Admits He Talks Only for Himself

The voice was introduced as that of a labor leader but the words that came over the Mutual network last night were those of an old-line reactionary industrialist.

That was Bill Hutcheson, boss of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, America First and Dewey-Hoover quisling in labor ranks, who at long last delivered the "voice of labor" for Dewey.

There was only one noteworthy passage, an assurance from this monarch over the carpenters' organization that he was speaking only for himself. He didn't even claim to speak for his associates in the officialdom of the brotherhood as he invariably does. This was obviously necessary, for to date not a half dozen locals of his union are known to have gone on record for Dewey, while Roosevelt has received the endorsement of many scores of locals from coast to coast, including several district councils.

"GROUND-SWELL"

In the light of that the "ground-swell" for Dewey that Hutcheson sees among workers becomes pretty ridiculous. Hutcheson drooled of receiving any consideration from about "bureaucracy and red tape," the open shippers.

Bove, 4 Others Indicted for Larceny

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 26 (UP).—The indictment of James Bove, vice-president of the International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, AFL, and four other officers of Local 60 of Yonkers on 129 county of grand larceny and forgery in connection with the alleged disappearance of more than \$250,000 from the local's treasury, was revealed today. [Bove was previously indicted, more than a year ago, on similar charges.]

The Hodcarriers investigation was ordered in February of 1942 by the then Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, at the request of rank-and-file members of Local 17. It resulted in the exposure of widespread embezzlement and theft of union funds, and in the indictment of Samuel Nuzzo, the local's business agent, James Bove, an international vice-president who runs Local 60, which covers Westchester County, Joseph Fay of the Operating Engineers Union and others.

Fay and Bove are still at large though the indictments were handed down more than a year ago. They have been a convenient weapon to bludgeon support for Gov. Dewey from a section of the labor movement, and have paid off in political dividends.

Why did the Governor shut off the investigation in Westchester? Listen to the Governor's ardent supporter, none other than Westbrook Pegler, who in his *World-Tele-*

gram

gram

gram

gram

gram

Catholic Periodicals Hit Redbaiting Against PAC

The CIO Political Action Committee yesterday called attention to three prominent Roman Catholic publications which have joined in the growing protest at the use of "the false charge of Communism" hurled against the CIO-PAC by Republican spokesmen.

The three publications are: "The Liguorian," official publication of the Redemptorist Fathers, published with ecclesiastical approval; the "Commonweal," and "America," the Jesuit weekly, which concur in branding as false the charges that CIO-PAC is communistic.

Writing in an Oct. 20 issue of "Commonweal" John C. Cort said that charges that "communists control the CIO and therefore the PAC," are "unadulterated drivel."

Cort further comments that "the unforgivable sin was that American labor should finally wake up and begin to throw its weight around with all the professional skill of a Notre Dame fullback running interference. And so the howl went up. It is a howl so loud, and so expensive, and for the most part so dishonest that if there were no other argument on the face of the earth, it would be obvious for that one reason alone, that and organization like PAC is indeed necessary to protect labor's

skin from such powerful unscrupulous forces."

In the "Liguorian," Oct. 1944, R. J. Miller says: "The CIO-PAC, it is to be concluded by the fair-minded reader, is not subversive in its objectives and methods, rather it aims at the very Christian and anti-communist ideal of organized collaboration between labor and capital, by the methods of informing as many voters as possible of the necessity of voting and of furnishing them with objective data on which to base their voting judgment. And its personnel, the actual members of the CIO-PAC, as listed by the Dies report, are none of them Communists."

He writes: "Its proposals or objectives are in complete accord with the American Constitution, the Four Freedoms, the Good Neighbor Policy, the Atlantic Charter, and the United Nations Declaration; indeed that they seem based on Catholic teaching . . . rather than anything that has come out of Moscow. . . ."

"America" says: "The charge that Communists dominate the CIO and the Political Action Committee is false."

News Capsules

Hand That Rocks the Taxi

Women street car operators and conductors is the subject of a pamphlet issued yesterday by the Office of Defense Transportation for employers. It says a woman can drive a cab and do it as well as a man, particularly if her seat has been adjusted to fit her. It says women average five inches shorter than men, they can lift only about half as much, and have longer, thinner muscles. It says never bawl out a woman, never be familiar with her and never do her work for her. Reports from employers indicate women are cautious bus drivers, but have trouble wheeling the big busses around corners.

Jacob and Mollie Hittler, 3478 Fish Ave., Bronx, won't be bothered with comments about their name anymore—they've had it changed legally to Hitter.

For the sake of possible innocent persons, Newark police urged the persons who stole two cans from a parked car Wednesday night not to throw them away.

They contain deadly hydro-cyanic poison used in extermination work.

"No questions will be asked," the police say, "if the cans are returned."

At Washington, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced a new Army policy whereby the remaining son of any family which has lost two or more sons in the war will be kept out of combat service, in recognition of the sacrifice and contribution made by the family.

More topgrade meats will be available for civilians, in November, OPA announced. Only ration changes for the new period are a 20 point reduction for the No. 2 can of applesauce and a slight decrease for packaged spaghetti and macaroni dinners. Butter will continue at 20 points a pound.

At Miami, Fla., Derek Taylor, aged two years fell from a third-story hotel window. He suffered a bruised knee—no other apparent injury.



— Union Lookout —

- Sen. Wagner and Unions
- First Time in 30 Years

by Dorothy Loeb

You can expect to hear a lot more about strict application of union seniority vs. continued employment of Negroes and women, now that the CIO United Federal Workers gave the matter a full-scale workout at the convention just concluded at Hotel Capitol here. This is a hot question facing all unions because if labor sticks strictly to the policy of last-hired, first-fired, Negroes and women, most of whom got jobs under recent wartime necessity, might be expected to suffer wholesale layoffs.

The UFW, one of CIO's smaller unions, is the first labor body in the country to bring the matter right out on the floor for debate from all angles. The New Jersey CIO convention a few weeks back also gave it attention and referred it to the leadership for study. But there were many unions represented there. This was different in the sense that here was an international that was seeking to determine policy.

Whatever confidence labor has in postwar full employment, especially with reelection of President Roosevelt, nobody denies that there will probably be some dislocation and hence some layoffs. But in federal service, where payrolls were extended heavily because of war, it's clear that victory in Europe may mean an immediate heavy slash in personnel.

Arthur Flemming of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, who spoke at the UFW convention, didn't mince words. He said that many could expect layoff after V-E day. Veterans who left federal jobs to go to war could be expected to reclaim their posts. Many bureaus would diminish in size, perhaps disappear. People transferred during the emergency to other wartime assignments would also come back.

The issue came before the UFW convention around a recommendation for proportional lay-offs, a system under which the present percentage of Negro, women and veterans would be retained when layoffs hit. It was interesting to see that all Negro delegates without exception spoke for the proportional plan. So far, in preliminary discussion in the labor movement, it hasn't all been unanimous among the Negroes. George Weaver, chairman of the CIO anti-discrimination committee, for example, insists on strict application of seniority. He sent a sharp answer to the Amsterdam News opposing an article by Doxey Wilkerson, who argued for a more flexible policy, lest seniority, fought for to strengthen labor, became, in this new situation, a means of weakening labor.

The striking thing about UFW debate on this issue was the over-all determination of delegates to maintain and extend union unity. That took precedence over everything. Not everyone agreed on every aspect. Several white delegates spoke for firm adherence to seniority. They said they feared members would object to anything less. They said the relaxation seemed to assume that there would not be postwar general employment and impugned labor's hopes for the future. But there wasn't a sharp word exchanged and when the substitute motion was proposed, all those formerly in the opposition spoke for it and urged unanimous adoption. The matter isn't settled but the debate was educational and the chances are that it will help other unions, too, in trying to solve this question.

Biddle Hits

GOP Redbaiting

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.—Hitting at Governor John Bricker as the first to raise "the completely fake issue that the New Deal is rushing the country to communism," Attorney General Francis Biddle said that communism and Sidney Hillman are the "red herrings" of the campaign, in addresses to four Democratic rallies here last night.

This provides a "temporary war cry for the Republicans" but is "simply a lot of nonsense," Biddle declared.

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Eleanor Nelson First Woman To Head an Int'l Union

FDR Urges U.S. Plan Postwar Shipping Now

President Roosevelt has directed the Maritime Commission to prepare "a bold and daring plan" for improving the American merchant marine and strengthening its position for the postwar period. Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman, and Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder, announced in Washington yesterday.

At a conference with them, they said, the President urged the building of advance models as soon as shipyard space and manpower are available. He emphasized, they added, that construction and sale of the vessels themselves should be so that free competitive enterprise might be strengthened.

Mr. Roosevelt, Admiral Land said, strictly on a competitive bid basis urged the immediate inauguration of the program so it could be a factor in employment during the re-conversion period.

Both passenger and cargo vessels, Kaiser added, would be built by the government, with specifications clearing through the Maritime Commission, and would be sold to private operators through competitive bidding.

JOINT COOPERATION

The announcement, which came just as seven CIO maritime unions joined in publishing a popular pamphlet summarizing their postwar plans for the industry, indicates a favorable situation for government-labor-management cooperation in this field.

The union publication, entitled the CIO Maritime Committee Postwar Program, is a 32-page pamphlet, illustrated by Xavier Gonzales, designed to prove that the American people, merchant seamen, and shipping operators have an equal interest in our merchant fleet.

The country wants a strong merchant marine to maintain the flow of commerce in peacetime and to serve as an auxiliary in wartime, says the publication. Seamen want assurance of economic security, health protection and opportunities for advancement and shipowners want a fair return on their investment, it continues.

A powerful merchant marine that would satisfy the wants of all three groups can be created, says the pamphlet, through the realization of a program of full employment and full use of ships.

The program, which has been approved in principle by many important shipping interests, has been published in a first printing of 50,000 copies.

The CIO Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers at its recent convention at Atlantic City, also approved a postwar program, which, it would appear, dovetails with the plans now being discussed by the Maritime Commission.

For the first time in American labor history, a woman has been elected president of an international union. Delegates attending the third constitutional convention of the CIO United Federal Workers elected Eleanor Nelson, formerly the union's secretary-treasurer, to the post of president.

This is the second "first" that this New England-born leader of labor has rung up for her sex. She is the only woman who has served on the national executive board of the CIO. She participated in the first constitutional convention at which the CIO was established, and was elected to the board at the Boston convention in 1943.

A graduate of Wellesley, she was interested in organized labor long before she got her degree in 1926. As an undergraduate she made a study of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. As a graduate, she went first into federal service, then became a member of trade union history on her own account.

AUTONOMY ESTABLISHED

The convention, just concluded at Hotel Capitol, marked the establishment of the United Federal Workers as an autonomous international union. Heretofore, it operated under an administrator appointed by the CIO. Besides Miss Nelson, officers are: Arthur Stein, secretary-treasurer, and Lester Tempest and Thomas Richardson, vice-presidents.

Delegates received a telegram of greeting from President Roosevelt, who said he felt confident that federal employees "will do their job with the same high sense of patriotism and responsibility which has always characterized their loyal and devoted efforts in the public interest."

Resolutions adopted at the closing session called for renewed organizational efforts among federal employees, urged repeal of the civil service law to permit full compensation.



ELEANOR NELSON

sation for accrued annual leave in excess of the maximum authorized by law, and advocated a program to assist mothers employed in federal service.

New Song for Statue of Liberty

Felix Knight will sing a new song, "Freedom Is My Land," on the program to be broadcast from the Statue of Liberty tomorrow (Saturday) over WNYC, 1:05 p. m. to 1:30 p. m.

The lyrics are by Lewis Allen and the music by Lew Singer.

The program, sponsored by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, will commemorate the 58th anniversary of the dedication of the statue.

Speakers will include William S. Galmor, news commentator, and Guerin de Beaumont, French Consul General.

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We are placing on our racks our entire stock of GENUINE, IMPORTED HAND WOVEN, HOMESPUN HARRIS TWEED TOPCOATS at \$28.64—the authentic imported fabric that bears the stamp of the Board of Trade of Great Britain.

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Daily Worker

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Triumph on the Seas

OUR naval victories off the Philippines rank with the most sensational developments of the war. For we have defeated the bulk of the Japanese navy in three separate engagements—in the Sulu Sea, in the Sibuyan Sea in the heart of the Philippines and northwards below Formosa.

The enemy has lost or suffered damage to so many heavy warships and cruisers that it is safe to say the entire naval relationship in the Pacific is now decisively in our favor. Naval battles are like that. They are swift, and can be decisive especially when an inferior fleet like Japan's meets an ever-growing and all-powerful force like our own.

The battles are still continuing, according to our jubilant high command, but already some things are certain. Our losses are small. Our victories were achieved by a rare combination of naval and air operations. They are a tribute to the daring and initiative of our men and commanders, in the very best American tradition. Third, Australia's participation should be noted; in fact, these victories assist all our Allies and speed the entire war. Finally, our sea triumph has had a profound effect on the Philippine land operations. Some say that the position in Leyte was saved by our carriers and battle-craft; certainly the way is now open for further landings in the two most important islands of Luzon and Mindanao.

Yet a word of caution is in order. Our victory is speeded, but it still must be clinched on land against the powerful Japanese land armies. The enemy's communications are now imperilled but his land armies remain. They still have to be routed in the Philippines, in China, in Manchuria. For that, the fullest mobilization of both the Chinese and Filipino peoples is still crucial.

The nation will join, we think, in congratulations to the President and his naval command. Their strategy has again been confirmed. Their judgment, their devotion to the Pacific as well as the European theater, is again upheld. All this ought to shame and squelch the partisan criticism from well-known isolationist and Republican quarters, who are now exposed as totally irresponsible. No better news could have come as our country joins in the Navy Day celebrations.

Dewey's Endorsements

IF ANY doubt exists that Gov. Dewey's "internationalism" is strictly vote-getting demagogery, his endorsement of Sen. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin and of Richard J. Lyons, Illinois GOP candidate for U. S. Senate, should thoroughly dispel it.

Sen. Wiley is one of the most notorious isolationists in the Senate and Lyons is simply the mouthpiece for Col. Robert A. McCormick, the nation's worst defeatist.

There is no question of "past mistakes," of "pre-Pearl Harbor isolationism" here. Both these men are avowedly "nationalists," by which is meant they are enemies of the United Nations and are opposed to every form of international collaboration after the war.

Every American is acutely conscious of the fact that a handful of Senators can wreck the desire of the people for participation in a world organization that will effectively secure peace. We have been warned by such men as GOP Sens. Joseph Ball (Minn.) and Harold Burton (Ohio) that right now a movement is on foot among Senate defeatists to prevent our participation in the world organization planned at Dumbarton Oaks. We have been publicly notified by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) that he and his cohorts intend to fight acceptance of the international currency and credit program worked out at Bretton Woods.

Along comes Gov. Dewey, the self-styled champion of international collaboration, and plugs for the election to the Senate of men who are certain to be among those who will try to wreck postwar peace. No wonder millions of Republicans are wondering whether they can trust Dewey's protestations, and many have decided they cannot.

The GOP presidential hopeful likes to refer to his "nonpartisan" attitude toward the issue of postwar peace. Opposing Wiley and Lyons are two men, Rep. Howard McMurray and Sen. Scott Lucas, who have established records as outstanding fighters for world collaboration.

There can be no question as to which candidates will further world security and which will fight it. By endorsing Wiley and Lyons, Dewey has virtually proclaimed to the world that his "support" for Dumbarton Oaks is sheer hokum.

THE RECKONING



To Tell the Truth

Roosevelt the Republican

by Robert Minor

LOS ANGELES

A MOST remarkable event of American history is that the Republican Party has changed its candidate for President two weeks before election day.

Only a month ago most people were still assuming that the formal nomination of the Republican convention made Dewey the candidate for the party. The Republican Party historically has been the active organ of American capitalism not less than the Democratic Party. American capitalism came to full power with the Republican Party headed by Lincoln. The role of the organ of the largest business interests swung to the Democratic Party under Grover Cleveland, and then back to the Republican Party under McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt and Taft, then back to the Democratic Party under Wilson. Franklin D. Roosevelt came to the presidency with the support of American business.



Many people assumed that the Republican Party would, in this election, again take the role of representative of big business with Dewey as its standard bearer. The assumption was wrong. People saw the almost universal support of President Roosevelt by labor; from this they thoughtlessly assumed that the Republican Party in this election represented the opposite—capital. See-

ing Dewey's venomous hatred of labor, they assumed that this proved he represented capital, what they didn't understand was that this election is not a struggle between labor and capital. They didn't see the big and decisive thing—the historic compulsion to national unity.

Characteristically, Walter Lippmann thought Wendell Willkie could preserve the Republican Party as an organ of American business even after it was hijacked by the Taft-Hearst gang. After Mr. Willkie died, it became apparent that no power on earth could do that as far as this election is concerned.

AFTER all the unseemly squabbles over Mr. Willkie's political estate, the only thing that remained undisputed was that four weeks before election

day the most respected representative of the Republican Party was unwilling to commit himself to the Republican ticket. In this unwillingness, Mr. Willkie represented the outlook upon this election of the business leadership of which he was the most complete symbol within the Republican Party.

Sen. Ball and others of the youth of that party show the real nature of the present transformation. The Republican Party is becoming conscious that Dewey, the wrecker of the nation's war and peace policy, cannot represent what is vital and traditional to the Republican Party.

Two weeks before election it is revealed that in the logic of history and the needs of the war crisis, the Republican Party's candidate for President is Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Worth Repeating

GEORGE CREEL, who has not always done so well, gives us the sound basis for knowing that reconversion can be successful if right policies are applied, in his account of BERNARD BARUCH in the Oct. 21 COLLIER'S WEEKLY: If you suffer from reconversion jitters and your sleep is broken by horrid dreams of a postwar collapse, these cheering words may be of help: "We will emerge from the war with the greatest opportunities any people ever had. A postwar depression is not inevitable. Handled with competence, our adjustment after the war is won should be an adventure in prosperity."

This deliberated judgment, coming from Bernard M. Baruch, cannot be brushed off as wishful thinking. Aside from the fact that he stands today as the accepted authority on reconversion, no man was ever less given to crystal gazing or hair-trigger statement. Elephants, supposedly the last word in caution, are headlong compared to the dean of America's elder statesmen. Moreover, he does not stop at prophecy, but carefully tabulates the reason for his optimism. All in this one, two, three order:

Every store in the country, and every home, has empty shelves waiting to be filled. Not a family but sweats with impatience for the chance to satisfy needs deferred by the war. All lines of business will be in the market for replacements and expansion. In addition to domestic requirements, there is a ravaged world that will have to be rebuilt.

Change the World

I CALLED up Sam Spade yesterday. Sam is a smart, tough private detective once recommended to us by Dashiell Hammett, and had another little job for him to do.

"Spade," I said, "rumors are circulating that the United States is undergoing a terrible Communist revolution. Please investigate."

"I sure will," said the cheerful Sam. "If true, I will draw all my cash out of the bank and have a glorious fling. What good is collectivized money?"

Sam spent the next few days tracking down the rumor. He called at my office, flung his lanky legs over the desk, and lit the first of a Camel chain.

"Not a sign of revolution," he said. "Somebody has been kidding you. Trains and subways run on time, like with Benito. Not a bank has been nationalized. Ten thousand New York delicatessens are still operated from 8 a.m. to 3 a.m. by private enterprise.

"Yesterday I trailed a fat guy with a briefcase and whiskers. He looked like one of those Bolshevik Commissars I saw in a play named *Ninotchka*. I followed him off the Hoboken ferry up Fulton St. He took a Broadway bus. He got off at Astor Pl. and walked east. He went into a kosher Hun-



By Mike Gold

garian restaurant. Next I saw him in a white coat and apron. What do you think he was doing? Waiting on table."

"Maybe that was just a subterfuge, a mask, a boring from within?" I suggested.

"Naw! I ate at his station, just to check up. He was no phony, but a real experienced waiter. It was a pleasure to be served liver paprika by him."

"Check," I said. "Now how about the woman situation?"

"WHICH woman situation?" Sam asked in surprise. "My gals are all under control at the moment. There is no situation."

"I mean the nationalization of women. Haven't you ever read a single book on the Russian Revolution by authorities like W. H. Chamberlin, Eugene Lyons, Isaac Don Levine, Boris Brasol or Joseph Goebbels?

"They tell us a revolution always starts by nationalizing the ladies.

Then it nationalizes the children, then the factories and the farms. After that, it reaches a Bolshevik climax by deporting American newspapermen who speculate in the Black Market and sleep with beautiful czarist spies.

"So did you see any of that? Did you run down a nationalized female, Sam?"

Sam Spade, Detective, Trails the Revolution

"I did not," he said. "Maybe I have lost my touch, or something."

SAM, as readers of Dashiell Hammett have long known, is a man of sturdy principle. He wants to be paid cash for his work. Beyond that, he has no politics, or morals, or cares, or anything.

When I told him Thomas Dewey and Clare Boothe Luce and other observant and truthful Republicans had been announcing the Communist revolution in America, positively, his nostrils quivered with bloodhound delight.

"Now I get the angle!" he said. "They're Moscow agents trying to scare people into believing the revolution is here! They're trying to stampede the country into a revolution."

"Sam" I said, "you are a great detective when it comes to tracing stolen diamonds or vanishing corpses. You understand well the individual murder mystery. But you are very punk on the social mysteries."

"No Sam, these medieval Republicans are not Moscow agents in disguise. There are no such Moscow agents, anywhere. The Republicans are only trying to imitate that famous election trick of Mussolini and Hitler. They think it still works."

"And what trick is it you mean?"

"The invisible revolution trick. The revolution nobody knows about except Republicans. Boy, did it once get the votes in Berlin and Rome!"

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

FDR and the Blind

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

A blind friend has just reminded me of one little item of progress under Roosevelt for which he is gratefully remembered by thousands of blind Americans. With the aid of the Works Projects Administration, 5,000 record players of a special type were produced and sold at cost.

A federally owned library of Talking Books has been created. These records of Talking Books are available without charge. Not only have many standard works been recorded but also a limited number of current books can thus be "read" by the blind.

ANNA ROCHESTER.

Phooie . . . That's Dewey

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

Webster's definition of Dewey is "all wet."

Here is my definition:

A voice that is gooey
A countenance moole,
A mind that is bloole.
A "line" that is hoole,
Phooie . . . that's Dewey.

SIDNEY JEROME.

Dewey's Young Pals

Decatur, Ind.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The only "argument" the Dewey-supporting papers have is that he is younger and more vigorous than Mr. Roosevelt. That ride in the rain disproved all the bunk about vigor. Just how vigorous would Mr. Dewey have to be, though, to do better than FDR? What kind of a peace delegation would this young man select? The names come to our lips quickly: Hoover, that frisky colt; John L. Lewis just out of the egg; Dulles, Taft, Fish, Hoffman, McCormick.

Not only are these men practically infants in age—but they would bring in such hatred of our Allies as would break up peace fully and effectively. And that's what the big men back of the GOP want.

JAMES KITCHEN.

Use \$1
For Election

Flatbush, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Here is a way of working for FDR that some others may like to know about. After contributing my dollar to PAC, I found I could spare another. So I went to the post office and bought 100 penny postal cards. In canvassing for registration, I asked people to buy several of these cards from me to mail to their friends and relatives to remind them to go to the polls. They took them in tens and twenties without question and as I sold them I replenished my supply.

My wife and I both take these cards with us whenever we go canvassing for the election of FDR. We have written on them, "Remember Roosevelt. Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 7. Vote early. Vote early." The people are glad to get them. On Nov. 8 we'll each contribute the dollar to the National War Fund.

O. R. P.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Page 7

Let's Face It

I AM CONVINCED, after a careful study of the registration figures throughout the state, that there is no basis for believing that New York is in the bag for the President, as some people do.

I do not mean that the President cannot win, but that there is certainly no guarantee of victory.

There is no way of telling, at this writing, what the size of the vote will be in those areas that do not have personal registration. If we assume that the decline there, relative to 1940, will be about the same as in the upstate areas that do have personal registration, there will be about 400,000 fewer votes upstate than in New York City, including the estimated soldier votes.

This compares with a difference of about 160,000 in the city's favor four years ago. It assumes also that the astonishing turnout of 95 percent of the registered voters in the city in 1940 will be equalled this year.

This looks favorable for FDR, but there are too many indeterminate factors.

In 1940, Willkie received 58 percent of the upstate vote while the President received 61 percent of the city vote. In 1942 and 1943, however, the Republican vote went up to 65% percent and 68 percent respectively. While the total vote cast was considerably less than it will be this year and was not



by Max Gordon

comparable in character, the extremely high percentages indicate the increased strength of the Republican machine in the state. Some of that strength was demonstrated in the recent registration campaign when Republican districts topped Democratic areas by a good deal.

SHOULD the President do no more than hold on to his 61 percent in the city, even with a huge turnout at the polls, Dewey would have to get 63 percent of the upstate vote to win. I would not say that this is impossible by any means, especially when the state and local election machinery in the rural areas is entirely in the hands of the Republicans, with hardly any Democratic organization to observe it.

Among the uncertainties is the possible shift in sentiment among certain national groups, notably the Italian and Irish, both of which have been strong supporters of FDR in the past and both of which are numerous in New York City. There are indications that some of the reports regarding the extent of the shift are exaggerated, but it would be foolish to close our eyes to the fact that some anti-FDR feeling has developed there. This may seriously cut down FDR's majority in the city unless strongly counteracted by the work of Roosevelt backers.

There has been an enormous increase in labor's participation in the campaign this year both upstate and downstate, and this has had its effects. Upstate, however, labor's

Registration Doesn't Prove FDR Has New York

activity is confined to certain rather narrow areas and reaches a relatively small proportion of the voters as yet.

IN NEW YORK CITY, a peculiar and unjustified complacency has developed in labor's ranks, particularly in the ranks of the American Labor Party, which may prove disastrous to FDR's chances of carrying the state. After doing a bang-up job in the registration drive, a good part of the ALP apparatus seems to have folded. The effect of this may be that large numbers of those registered will not turn up at the polls, and the work of winning hesitant and Republican voters will be considerably weakened.

The danger of defections appears to be particularly great in the case of Sen. Robert F. Wagner, whose fight for reelection is among the most important congressional contests in the country. Here, too, there seems to be a feeling that the Senator's magnificent record will be enough to carry him through.

Under ordinary circumstances it might. But Sen. Wagner appears to be the victim of a vicious double-cross that makes his reelection doubtful unless the campaign for him becomes much more aggressive. Certain reactionary clerical circles have influenced a section of the Democratic machine to knife Wagner. Through a combination of intimidation and bribery, GOP leaders have also influenced some building trades officials to go along.

Labor and other pro-FDR forces will have to put more juice into their campaigns for both Roosevelt and Wagner if the reactionary Dewey machine is not to come out on top here.

Protecting Health At the Kaiser Yards

his bill, and you pay the hospital. If you're not sick, you're lucky, because then you pay nothing. But if you are sick once, or three times, or 12 times a year, you pay every time.

Under prepayment, everybody pays a set fee regularly. If you're not sick, your payment helps to pay for the man who is, and then he pays for you, when you need it.

WHAT kind of care do you get today? Perhaps you need a specialist—that's another fee. Maybe you need X-rays—another fee. Or you may need laboratory analysis—another fee. It all adds up in money, and going around from office to office, or from office to laboratory. How much more efficient if everything you need in the way of medical care is located under one roof—the doctor, the specialist, the X-ray machine, and the laboratory. That is group practice at its best. That is the kind of care you get at the Mayo Clinic, or in a university hospital, or in the Kaiser shipyards. It sounds so simple and so intelligent that it makes you wonder why it isn't done more often.

When doctors work this way, in group prac-

tice, they are paid on a salary basis. In the Kaiser plan, they receive from \$5,000 to \$15,000 a year, vacations with pay and time to study.

In addition, about \$50,000 has been provided for further training and research.

• • •

AND what of facilities? In large cities there are hospitals and laboratories. But in the rural areas and even in large towns or small cities such facilities may be lacking. In some areas where care had to be provided for these workers there were no facilities. They had to be built, and they were from the funds built up from their prepayment. To date, these funds have paid out almost a million dollars for buildings and equipment.

The Kaiser plan is an experiment, a successful one, on how to provide good medical care. It cuts through all the claptrap about "free choice of physician," about "free enterprise in medicine," about "pressing the doctor-patient relationship" which is so dear to the heart of the American Medical Association leaders. It gives good care, and plenty of it, at a cost that workers can meet.

It speaks well for the Health Insurance Plan of New York City that Henry Kaiser is on its Board of Directors.

Bill of Health

HENRY KAISER is the country's most famous shipbuilder. His yards are famous for the planning that turns the ships out so fast and so well.

And so it is with the medical care provided for the Kaiser workers. It is planned and streamlined so that every advantage can be taken of medical science and medical economics.

On what is the success of this health plan based? On three principles underlying the major problems of providing medical care. They are prepayment, group practice and adequate facilities. Every medical care plan, whether that of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, or that of the Health Insurance Plan for New York City, or any plan sponsored by any group, must, directly or indirectly, consider these problems. They are, in simple terms, how do you pay for care, what kind do you get and where do you get it.

Without a plan, when you are sick today, you pay a doctor to take care of you at home or in the hospital. You pay the doctor



by Sarah Winston

his bill, and you pay the hospital. If you're not sick, you're lucky, because then you pay nothing. But if you are sick once, or three times, or 12 times a year, you pay every time. Under prepayment, everybody pays a set fee regularly. If you're not sick, your payment helps to pay for the man who is, and then he pays for you, when you need it.

When doctors work this way, in group prac-

Thorez Reveals Prolonged Efforts To Return to France

By JOHN GIBBONS

Special to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Oct. 26.—Maurice Thorez, general secretary of the French Communist Party, is still awaiting permission from the Provisional Government to return home. A letter and two telegrams sent by Thorez to Gen. Charles de Gaulle remained unanswered up to midnight last night.

Here is the story, as Thorez himself told me in an exclusive interview of his long efforts to return to the people he loves, and who honor him.

In January of this year, in a conversation with the French minister in Moscow, Thorez pointed out that his presence in Algiers would help national unity. At that time de Gaulle was having difficulties in the National Committee of Liberation about the appointment of commissioners.

Algiers made the weak reply that the presence of Thorez would cause unpleasantness, and repeated the Vichy slander that Thorez was a "deserter."

"I regret," Thorez wrote in a

March, 1944, reply, "that in seeking an excuse to keep me out of Algiers the Committee should repeat the outrageous slanders against the Communist Party which were coined by Frossard, Maurras and Doriot." [Three leading pro-Vichy traitors.]

In this letter Thorez reminded



MAURICE THOREZ

the Liberation Committee that a year earlier exactly similar excuses had been put forward by those who were trying to keep Charles de Gaulle himself from visiting Algiers.

The Communist leader, referring to the Liberation Committee's announcement of the Sept., 1939, law against French Communists said:

"Surely this act implies implicit condemnation of the government of those days, with its phony war, and it therefore implies justification of the French Communist Party which was ever faithful to the people."

"But the decision of the Liberation Committee," he added, "would indicate that Munich and the 'phony war' have not yet been completely liquidated."

"Outlawing of the French Communists paved the way for June, 1940," Thorez asserted and in proof quoted from the official French Yellow Book document number 140 which contains notes of a conversa-

Yugoslavia Names 73 Italian War Criminals; Garibaldi Division Helped Free Belgrade

(By United Press)

The Free Yugoslav radio said yesterday that a Yugoslav State Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes had recommended that 73 members of the former Italian Fascist Army, including 11 generals and 32 civilians, be declared war criminals for allegedly committing 26 crimes in Slovenia before the surrender of Italy.

The commission demanded that all of the accused be "handed over to our courts" and declared that the charges against them "are confirmed by evidence from the military papers of the Italian invaders." The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

tion between Georges Bonnet, the foreign minister, and Count Welck, German ambassador in Paris. Bonnet wrote on July 1, 1939: "I told the ambassador that elections would be postponed, public meetings banned, 'foreign propaganda' stopped and the Communists brought to heel," as a price of the German-French alliance.

After Sept. 26, 1939, the leadership of the French Communist Party faced the job of taking measures to continue the liberation struggle, safeguard its organization and protect the lives of its leaders.

WENT UNDERGROUND

"Such were the considerations which dictated the decision of the executive committee obliging me to go underground," Thorez explained. "The murder of patriots that followed—the fact that the railway leader Pierre Sénard and other Communists fell into the hands of the Munich-men and were handed over to Hitlerian firing squads—proves how justified were the security measures taken by the executive committee."

In this same letter, Thorez paid tribute to de Gaulle, saying the French people honor him because on June 18, 1940, he called for resistance.

"The National Liberation Committee's decision is not only directed against my particular person. It is a grave political matter; if maintained, it will bring joy to our enemies and cause grief among patriots."

With no reply to this letter, Thorez again telephoned de Gaulle after the liberation of Paris. He requested immediate facilities to return in his capacity of deputy from the Seine region.

"Victory over Germany and the rebirth of France call for a continuous strengthening of national unity. It is in this spirit that I request facilities," he wired.

This message too remained unanswered. On Oct. 17 Thorez again

ROME, Oct. 26 (UP).—Under-Secretary of War Marius Palermo announced today that two battalions of Italian soldiers of the Garibaldi Division played a prominent part in the liberation of Belgrade, after fighting the Germans for over a year as part of Marshal Tito's forces in Yugoslavia.

These men also aided in repulsing the German parachutists who tried to kidnap Marshal Tito two months ago, it was revealed today.

The Garibaldi battalions comprise 20,000 Italian soldiers, formerly of the Turin and Venice Divisions, who refused to surrender to the Germans at the time of the Italian armistice.

selections given by the people; they were ousted from their posts in trade unions and thrown into prison by the Munich men. Others were pioneers of the resistance movement.

"To recall these facts should crush the slanders that those anti-fascist who were outlawed at the beginning of the 'phony war' were not patriots.

"There are of course some who praise the martyrs while slandering the living," he observed significantly.

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Miners Cheer Pinchot FDR Plea

By WALTER LOWENFELS

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 26.—Gifford Pinchot returned last night to the coal miners and farmers who twice helped elect him Republican governor against the Old Guard machine, and called on them to vote for their "real friend in the White House, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Accompanied by James McDevitt, of the State AFL; Joseph Walsh, CIO regional director; Charles C. Search, state secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and Leo Kryzcki, president of the Slav Congress, Pinchot told an enthusiastic crowd in Irene Temple:

"I am a Republican, and am going to remain a Republican, but Roosevelt's the man for me."

The 81-year old veteran of the progressive fight made his main appeal the President's foreign policy.

"Under Roosevelt's" he said, "we have come far on a long and dangerous journey. The President of the United States is the leader of

the world. He is mainly responsible for bringing together an alliance of the nations which has worked better and more effectively than any alliance in history."

Repeating the theme he has been broadcasting, "Dewey will not do," Pinchot said. "I am tired of Dewey's fabrications and misquotations. The job we have is to elect a President, to lead the nation, not a prosecuting attorney to grouch and grouch and then grouch some more about what happened and what was said long ago when the world was a different world altogether."

Addressing himself to the miners, Pinchot contrasted the low ebb of labor unions, especially the UMW, under Dewey's friend Hoover, with their "splendid conditions under Roosevelt."

"Unless I miss my guess," he said, "you feel as I do about any wild talker who in time of war talks in a way that if you believed him would make you, and your soldier sons also, sore at their commander-in-chief."

U.S. Will Decide Its World Course Nov. 7

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

The United States will in all probability emerge from this war as the most powerful capitalist country in the world. While all the other great powers have been either decimated or severely ravaged by war, this

country remains practically uninjured. From the standpoint of its industry, its sea and air fleets, and its armed forces, its strength, indeed, has been vastly increased.

The great power of the United States, in the midst of a war-devastated world, thrusts upon this country heavy responsibilities of international leadership. These responsibilities cannot be avoided. The whole world will be looking demandingly towards America for it especially to use its splendid industrial equipment constructively to help humanity out of the terrible hardships and impoverishment into which it has been plunged by this war. If the United States is to escape internal crisis it is imperative that it use its strength in this way.

There are two general ways for the United States to face up to its grave responsibilities to its own people and the rest of the world. The

first and constructive manner is along the lines laid down at Tehran, which is the Roosevelt way. That is, to follow a policy of close and democratic collaboration with all the other peace-loving peoples of the world to win the war, to build a strong world organization to maintain the peace, to strengthen world democracy, and to bring about world economic rehabilitation.

Especially with regard to its economic program will the United States be called upon to exercise real democratic statesmanship in the postwar period. It must be prepared to remove its tariff-barriers, to grant long term—low rate loans, and to join whole-heartedly with other countries to strengthen their economic system. These things it must do to a degree that we hardly dream of at the present time.

The other way to meet our nation's grave world responsibility is the Dewey way; that is, to take the path of aggressive American im-

perialism, to make an attempt by the United States to exploit its strong world position through dominating the rest of the world. This is the perspective that the reactionary forces behind Dewey—the Hearsts, Hoovers, Pews, Girdlers, duPonts, etc.—have in mind. They see the advantageous world position the United States occupies at the present time and they are determined to exploit it for the benefit of the great monopolistic interests.

While at the moment, in their need to capture votes for Dewey in the elections, these people have suddenly blossomed forth as ardent collaborationists with other countries, nevertheless, could they put their candidate into the White House, they would at once embark upon a policy of American imperialism aggrandizement in all parts of the world. With the great American industrial system at their disposal, they figure they would be able to dominate the world's markets; with seven-eighths of the world's gold supply hidden away at Fort Knox, they are sure they could control the financial arrangements of the world, and with this country's great armed forces, they believe they could overrule any power that might dare to oppose them.

By maneuver and pressure, especially directed against the USSR, which these imperialists feel to be the most serious obstacle to their postwar program of world conquest, they would undertake to push on until the world's leaders would have to come, hat-in-hand, to Washington to beg favors and to receive instructions.

GOP PROGRAM DEADLY

The Dewey program of American world domination is a wild fantasy. It is suicidal. It could not possibly be achieved, and any attempt to realize it could only result in national and international disaster. Strong as the United States may be at this time, such a policy on its part as a Dewey administration would try to put into effect, would throw our country into fatal collision with the great economic and political forces that have been generated by this war. The inevitable result would be economic chaos and an urgent danger of a new world war.

At the heart of the present Presidential election, therefore, stands this question of how the United States is going to exercise its great prestige and strength in this war-torn world. If Roosevelt is elected it will mean that our country, working in a spirit of political equality with Great Britain, the USSR, China and the rest of the United Nations, will apply its great power and leadership for the rebuilding of the world (which is also the only way it can construct and maintain its own prosperity).

But if Dewey should be elected, it would mean that the United States government, having in mind its own imperialist aggrandizement at the expense of other people, would use its huge strength in ways that could only bring the world face to face with another catastrophe.

This is the great question the American people have to decide on Nov. 7: Shall the United States, in the true spirit of the American people, exercise its leading position as the world's strongest capitalist power constructively and democratically with other nations, to the benefit of all? Or shall it, in the spirit of the reactionaries and exploiters, use its great power in an effort to grab world domination for itself, and thus inflict fresh ruin upon all humanity?

For a generation after our great Revolution of 1776 the United States stood in the very forefront of the world fight for democracy. Will it now be able to live up to this great democratic tradition in the postwar period and be an inspiration and tower of strength to the world's democratic forces under a Roosevelt? Or will it become the spearhead of world reaction under a Dewey? That is the question.

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LOWDOWN

Army's Offense, Notre Dame's Defense Face Test

Nat Low

How good are Notre Dame and Army? Well, we'll know in just a few hours now as the Irish prepare to take on Illinois and the Cadets set themselves for their first real test against Duke at the Polo Grounds.

There can be no question that Notre Dame and Army are the two ranking football teams in the country; what really is in question is the extent of their greatness, and that we will probably know by Saturday evening.

Notre Dame, has already had something of a test, against Wisconsin last week, and although they won that game they did not look quite the terrors they had seemed in their earlier contests when they were rolling up adding machine scores against inferior competition. For Army, which has played four pushovers to date and has amassed the somewhat startling total of 250 points against 14 for the opposition, the Duke thing will be the payoff, more or less.

The Blue Devils from down south are no world beaters—they've been knocked off three times in four starts—but they do have a stern and unbending defense which has held powerful Navy to only 7 points and equally strong North Carolina Pre-Flight to 13.

Thus, Army will have to bring all its offensive weapons to bear against Duke and whether breakthroughs will come as easily as in the past remains to be seen. Army will undoubtedly win but what will be important is the size of the score, for that will be rather complete proof of the Cadets' ability to mount a sustained offensive against a first rate defensive club.

As for the Irish, they will face what some people are calling the fastest football team in America when they take on Illinois with its track team backfield led by Buddy Young.

Here too the Notre Damers are huge favorites to win, but while the Irish offensive ability is unquestioned, the quick-opening and fast-breaking Illinois attack will put its defense to its first acid test.

Navy's scandalously wasteful eleven will have still another big game tomorrow in Philly when they take on Penn and while no one doubts that Navy will roll up and down the field it is not so certain that they will be able to roll over the goal line for scores.

In other games the men who are someday going to command our ships in peaceful waters have shown an amazing disregard for points. They kicked Georgia Tech all over the place last week but wound up on the short end of a 17-15 score simply because they became so engrossed piling up first downs they forgot to make that last first down over the goal.

However, despite a poor record of 2 and 2 thus far, this Navy outfit is much too strong to remain wayward and actually has within itself the potential ability to beat both Notre Dame and Army.

Little Hal Hamburg will be back in action tomorrow and that will mean all the difference in the world. Watch the Middies pile up that score against Penn.

A Negro lance corporal of the Canadian Army, stationed in England, knocked out the world's flyweight king, Jackie Paterson, in the third round of a scheduled eight-round non-title bout in London Wednesday night.

The Negro fighter, Danny Webb, was staging his third professional fight in England and he has won them all. Little known over here, he has had 838 battles as an amateur and pro since 1939 and has been beaten only five times.

The Roundup

Tigers Will Be Tougher

by Bill Mardo

The Brooklyn Tigers, with four straight defeats behind them, seem on the verge of winning their first pro game this season when they meet the likewise victoryless Boston Yanks at Ebbets Field Sunday.

With Cecil Johnson and Johnny Butler added to the somewhat uneven Tiger offense, Pete Cawthon's boys should be able to boot the Yanks handily and move on to give plenty of trouble to the leading clubs of the league—the Giants, Eagles and Redskins.

Sgt. Joe Louis, heavyweight champ of the world, was on the ball again Wednesday when asked to comment on a proposed fight with Billy Conn in the future, he said:

"Let's get the war over with first before we talk of prize fights."

The Chicago Black Hawks, scheduled to open the season against the Toronto Maple Leafs in Chicago Sunday, have just obtained veteran Wilf Field and rookie Lude Check from the world champion Montreal Canadians. Field used to be an ace defense man with the late-lamented New York Americans.

According to Col. Biff Jones of West Point, the annual Army-Notre Dame game can be played to 1,500,000 fans which is about

how many people have attempted to get ducats.

Jim Tabor, the Boston Red Sox third sacker, was inducted into the Army Monday—and won't those Sox be a terrific ball club next year.

Frankie Boucher, who usually isn't given to popping off, predicts that his New York Rangers, who open the season in Toronto tomorrow night, will finish at least fourth in the league. He claims the Canadians are a shoo-in again with the Detroit Red Wings good for second and the Maple Leafs thirds.

NYU and CCNY will meet tomorrow for the first time since 1936 when the Violets won 25-7. That was the same season NYU beat Fordham 7-6 for the Rams' only defeat that knocked them out of the Rose Bowl. The Beavers haven't beaten NYU since the turn of the century. Both clubs have yet to win their first game this season.

Penn University's football has elected Jack Rosenthal, Jewish right end, captain of the team for the Navy game Saturday.

Giants Getting Offensive Set For Eagles

The meeting of the Giants and the Philly Eagles at the Polo Grounds Sunday should develop into a high scoring game between those two unbeaten teams, for the Eagles have an explosive T-formation while the Giants have just about gotten their own offensive weapons cleared for action.

At yesterday's practice session, the new varsity combination of Bill Paschal, the pro circuit's champion ground gainer; Ward Cuff, veteran ace, and two rookies, Howie Livingston and Len Calligaro, operated like a well-oiled machine. Owen expects his new unit will soon develop into one of the National League's strongest backfields.

Paschal, current runner-up to Frankie Sinkwich of Detroit for ground-gaining honors, and Cuff may surpass any other pair of runners in the league. Livingston, youthful triple-threat from California, is roaring along as the circuit's tenth best ball carrier. The speedy freshman has been brought along slowly. He was much in evidence in the 23-0 victory over the Card-Pits last Sunday. He may be even more so against the soaring Eagles.

Calligaro, who performed three years as fullback for Wisconsin, was picked up by waiver from the Packers early this month. He is fast and rugged. Recently, Calligaro was promoted to the blocking spot on the first backfield. The 190-pound ex-Packer also is being groomed in other duties, which may surprise the unbeaten Eagles.

NOTRE DAME over Illinois; here is the most important and most publicized contest of the afternoon. The Irish, ranked No. 1 in the land, have a strong line and a speedy, hard-hitting backfield that bursts out of a T. . . . But

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11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00 WEAF—Road of Life WOR—News; Talk; Music WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman WMCA—News; Recorded Music WABC—Honeymoon Hill 11:15 WEAF—Rosemary—Sketch WABC—Second Husband 11:30 WEAF—Star Playhouse WOR—Quiz Wizard WJZ—News; Jack Berch, Songs WABC—Bright Horizon WMCA—News; Recorded Music 11:45 WEAF—David Harum WOR—What's Your Idea? WABC—Republican Campaign Talk 11:55 WOR—Lenny and Ginger, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00 WEAF—News Reports WJZ—Glamour Manor WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat WMCA—News; Recorded Music 12:15 WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNeillis WOR—Music at Mid Day WABC—Big Sister—Sketch 12:30 WEAF—United States Marine Band WOR—News; Juke Box WJZ—News; Farm Home Makers WABC—Helen Trent 12:45 WABC—Our Gal Sunday 1:00 WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride WOR—Consumer Quiz WJZ—H. R. Baulkhouse, News WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful WMCA—News; Recorded Music 1:15 WOR—Terry's House Party WJZ—Women's Exchange Show WABC—Ma Perkins WMCA—The Inquiring Parent 1:30 WOR—Lopez Orchestra WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News WMCA—Recorded Music 1:45 WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News WJZ—Galen Drake WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00 WEAF—The Guiding Light WOR—Cedric Foster, News WJZ—News Comments WABC—Joyce Jordan, M. D. WMCA—News; Recorded Music 2:15 WEAF—Today's Children WOR—Talk—Jane Cowl WJZ—Galen Drake WABC—Two on a Clue 2:30 WEAF—Women in White WOR—News; Real Stories WJZ—Ed East and Polly WABC—Young Dr. Malone 2:45 WEAF—Betty Crocker—Talk WABC—Perry Mason 3:00 WEAF—A Woman of America WOR—Martha Deane Program WJZ—Morton Downey, Songs WABC—Mary Marlin WMCA—News; Recorded Music 3:15 WEAF—Ma. Perkins WJZ—Hollywood Star Time WABC—Tens and Tim WMCA—Talk—Ethel Colby 3:30 WEAF—Pepper Young WOR—Rambling With Gambling WJZ—Appointment with Life WABC—The High Places WMCA—News; Recorded Music 3:45 WEAF—Right to Happiness WABC—Bob Trout 4:00 WEAF—Backstage Wife

From the Press Box

Army, Notre Dame, Navy, NYU Picked

by Phil Gordon

Well now, this is a big week, isn't it? Tough, rough games all over the place tomorrow and very little pushovers. Last Saturday, with a lot of so-called pushovers, we were able to hit an average of only .700. . . .

We shall try to do better than that today with the tough 'uns. . . .

ARMY over Duke; right here in little ol' New York, we've got a good defensive club but not good enough to stop Army's pile-driving line and twin-backfield. . . . By three touchdowns. . . .

NYU over CCNY; two little teams, strictly amateur with the Violets having the edge because of a heavier line. . . .

CONN. over Brooklyn College; that line is giving Lou Oshins hell and Conn. beat the Kingsmen once before, why not again? . . .

NAVY over Penn; as soon as the Middies learn not to waste first downs they will be terrors. We think they're going to start learning that lesson tomorrow. . . .

NOTRE DAME over Illinois; here is the most important and most publicized contest of the afternoon. The Irish, ranked No. 1 in the land, have a strong line and a speedy, hard-hitting backfield that bursts out of a T. . . . But

COLGATE over Columbia; the Lions are sitting this war out and tomorrow they'll get dumped proper by Colgate's superior line—the same line that beat Cornell. . . .

BROWN to take Dartmouth; and don't ask us why. . . .

OHIO STATE over Minnesota; too big, too fast, too strong and too good. . . .

GREAT LAKES over Wisconsin; the Badgers put up a good fight against Notre Dame last week but have probably left themselves all spent for the service team which will rebound from last week's defeat at the hand of Ohio State. . . .

ROCHESTER over Yale; the Blues get their first defeat by the team that also beat Colgate. . . .

Radio Concerts

2:30-3 P.M.—WQXR—Andor Foldes, pianist, in the first performance of a new sonata. 3:00-4:00 P.M.—WEAF (Also FM)—Nan Merriman, soprano; Robert La Marca, cellist; chorus and orchestra. 4:15-6:30 P.M.—WABC (Also FM)—Waves Singing Platoon of 40 voices. 6:15-6:55 P.M.—WLIS—Great Classics. 7:00-7:45 P.M.—WNYC (Also FM)—Master-work Hour.

7:30-8 P.M.—WQXR (Also FM)—The Orchestra, conducted by Leon Barzin.

8:30 P.M.—WQXR (Also FM)—Symphony Hall.

9:30 P.M.—WEAF (Also FM)—Waltz Time, with Frank Munn, tenor; Evelyn MacGregor, contralto; the chorus and Abe Lyman Orchestra.

10:15-10:45 P.M.—WQXR (Also FM)—Beatrice Mery, soprano.

WJZ—Talk, Lester Clee

WABC—Adventures of the Thin Man

8:45 WABC—Democratic Campaign Talk

8:55 WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00 WEAF—Frank Munn, Tenor; Evelyn MacGregor, Contralto

WOR, WABC—President Roosevelt, Speaking from Philadelphia

WJZ—Gang Busters

WMCA—News; Recorded Music

WHN—W. S. Gilmor

9:30 WEAF—People Are Funny

WOR—Double or Nothing—Quiz

WJZ—Navy Day Program

WABC—Democratic Campaign Talk

WMCA—Quidnunc Class

9:55 WJZ—Short Story

10:00 WEAF—Amer. 'n' Andy

WOR—Boxing; Schott vs. Thomas

WJZ—Earl Godwin—News

WABC—Jimmy Durante, Comedy

WMCA—News; Recorded Music

10:30 WEAF—Gov. John W. Bricker

WJZ—The Doctor Talks It Over

WABC—Stage Door Canteen

WMCA—Frank Kingdon—Talk

10:45 WJZ—Senator Robert F. Wagner

WQXR—Intermezzo

10:50 WJZ—News; Just Music

WJZ, WABC—New, Music

WMCA—News, Talk, Music

11:30 WEAF—We Came This Way—Drama

WABC—Mildred Bailey Show

12:00 WEAF, WABC—News, Music

WJZ, WMCA—News, Music

WANT-ADS

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Falangists Pray for Dewey Victory

By ALLAN CHASE
(Author of Falange)

I see that Mr. Dewey, in the course of claiming for the Republican Party everything from the Sermon on the Mount to the New Deal, has recently laid claim to the Good Neighbor Policy. Not since Colonel Bertie McCormick, Dewey's guide and mentor, laid claim to the credit for mechanizing the U. S. armed forces has the Republican claiming machine put a Republican on as long and as silly a limb.

A few weeks ago, I happened to be in a Latin-American capital, I visited the editor of a large daily paper, and he told me that a wealthy American had recently been in to sell him on Dewey with a similar pitch. The editor was unimpressed. "You know," he told me, "it is true that Hoover and even Coolidge talked about a Good Neighbor Policy. But at the same time they kept dictators like Machado in power, and sent the Marines to more than one Latin American country to run our lives. When Roosevelt came to power, he also talked about a Good Neighbor Policy. But at the same time, American support for the Machados was withdrawn, as were the Marines. So then we knew that Roosevelt's talk of a Good Neighbor Policy differed from Hoover's in that he backed up his words with deeds."

This man, like most other Latin American democrats, is very worried about the outcome of our election. They worry because they know that the fate of democracy itself is at stake in Latin America if Dewey should win.

FASCISTS LOVE DULLES

The Latin American reactionaries, the Falangists, the men who cheered Hitler and Mussolini, the landowners and the native fascists who control so much of the Latin American press have jumped on the Dewey bandwagon. They keep shouting that Roosevelt hasn't got a chance, that Dewey is a cinch to get in—and therefore it is silly to work for progress and reform when the new American government is going to be reactionary. They say that it will take a reactionary Latin America to deal with an America that returns to the days of Hoover.

The reactionaries of Latin America know and love John Foster Dulles. They well remember how when Dulles sued the U. S. government on behalf of his client Generalissimo Franco, his plea to the court characterized the legally elected Spanish Republican government as a pack of thieves, Communists, and racketeering labor leaders. They themselves see eye to eye with Dulles on Spain, and they know that if Dulles becomes Secretary of State he will throw the influence of our government behind the Latin American reactionaries who characterize their own democratic opponents as thieves and bolsheviks.

GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY

Latin America needs higher standards of living. She can get them only through industrialization, through new crops grown by now landless farmers, crops like rubber and quinine. Perhaps these improvements would hit the cartels of Mr. Dulles' clients. Perhaps they would hit the landowners who support Mr. Dulles' client Franco.

It was under Roosevelt that con-

tracts were let in Latin America for joint hemispheric defense works—contracts which called for fair, high, living wages and decent working conditions. The people of Latin America applauded this move. It was a clear sign that the word Democracy had been taken from the realm of the academic and applied by Uncle Sam to the realities of every-day life. And what was the reaction of Dewey's Economic Hotentots to this aspect of Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy?

Perhaps you remember the blast that Wild Man Butler, Republican Senator from Nebraska, let loose against these labor clauses. Perhaps you remember how, in his report to the Senate and the Reader's Digest, Economic Hotentot Butler screamed that the R-R-Radical New Deal was wasting our funds by paying inflated wages, and further charged that we were forcing high wages on a low class of people who simply didn't want more money. The implication was clear. Butler, like the reactionary landowners, shrieked that the workers were too ignorant and too depraved to want enough money to pay for clothes and books and American refrigerators.

Latin America was outraged. The fascists had a field day. The democratic forces, our most outspoken friends, had to feebly explain that Butler did not speak for Roosevelt or the American people. But what did Dewey say? Where was the fine, legalistic double-talk of John Foster Dulles? Where was their repudiation of Butler? Perhaps they

were too busy, hunting for sentences in Roosevelt speeches or Berlin books to misquote, to bother about repudiating Butler. Or are the Latin American policies of Butler in harmony with those of Dewey and Dulles?

THINGS TO REMEMBER

Don't forget Latin America when you enter the election booth on Nov. 7. Don't forget that a rising standard of living in Latin America means an expanding market for our manufacturers after the war. And don't forget that the leaders of the drive for better living conditions in Latin America are professors, trade union leaders, and liberal-political leaders—precisely the three types of citizens the Republicans have been clamoring to drive out of American public life.

Think of an America at peace, with Dewey in the White House, Dulles in the State Department, and factories that need fifty million new Latin American customers. Think of the reactionaries of Latin America, striving for the support of Washington in their battle against progress at home, shouting vigorously and virtuously that, "We refuse to clear everything with Lombardo Toledano!" Then think of which side Dewey and Dulles will support in Latin America.

(Part of a speech delivered at the election rally of the Book Industry Committee for Roosevelt of the Independent Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt at Town Hall, Monday night, Oct. 23.)

Dreiser Praises Browder Book

International Publishers informs the Daily Worker that they have received a letter from Theodore Dreiser praising Earl Browder's *Teheran* as a "clear illumination of our path in war and peace."

Writes Dreiser: "I have just finished reading *TEHERAN*. It is such a clear illumination of our path in war and peace. The sanest and most honest and helpful that I have ever read. I truly and anxiously wish for it an international, as well as a national, circulation."

"Lucky. Also the hope that the American people read this very brilliant outline of our economic and social position, and profit by the same."

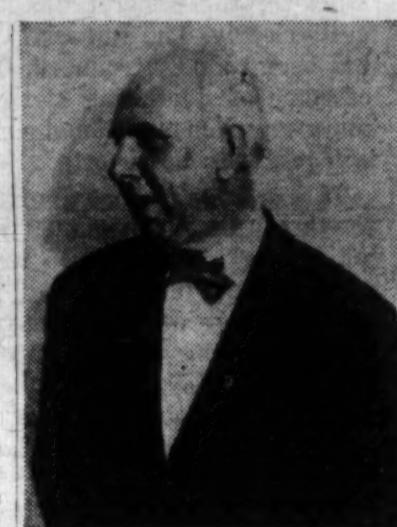
Eli Siegmeister's American Sonata

The next week lists three important premieres for composer Eli Siegmeister. Andor Foldes, pianist, introduces Siegmeister's American Sonata in a broadcast over WQXR today (Friday) Oct. 27, at 2:30 p.m.

His recently published Ozark Set will be performed by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Dimitri Mitropoulos, in Minneapolis on Nov. 11.

And the Theatre Guild's *Sing Out, Sweet Land*, an all-American musical, for which Mr. Siegmeister is writing the score, and directing the orchestra, opens in Hartford on Nov. 9, from there goes to Boston, to begin a three-week engagement on Nov. 13, after which it is scheduled for Broadway presentation.

Sing Out, Sweet Land by Walter Kerr is a dramatized story of American song, with Alfred Drake and Burl Ives in leading roles.



THEODORE DREISER

Carmen Jones Cast Entertains for FDR

The cast of Carmen Jones invite you to a dance and stage show to help swell the Roosevelt Radio Fund tonight (Friday), Oct. 27 at Club 65, 13 Astor Pl.

Guest stars include Canada Lee, Elisabeth Bergner, Dooley Wilson, Earl Wilson (Post night club editor), John T. McManus (PM film critic). The whole cast of 95 from Carmen Jones will be there. Jack Albertson is Master of Ceremonies. Dancing from 9 p.m. on. Total proceeds will go to the Democratic Party radio fund.

THE STAGE

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (in association with Jack M. Skirball) *JACOBOWSKY AND COLONEL* the FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY Staged by ELIA KAZAN Louis CALHERN-Oscar KARLWEIS

MARIANNE STEWART MARTIN BECK - 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. Evenings 8:30. Matines THURS. and SAT. 2:30

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by Herbert & Dorothy Fields

Staged by HASSARD SHORT

SONGS BY COLE PORTER

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Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"A dramatic thunderbolt." —Winchell

LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY

CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY

SKINNER KING DIGGES

THE SEARCHING WIND

Eve. 8:40. Matines WED. and SAT. 2:40

FULTON Theatre, 46th St. W. of B'way



Home from the forward combat areas in France, where he was the Hollywood star to entertain American fighting men, Edward G. Robinson shows Mrs. Robinson some of his souvenirs presented by grateful officers and men. A Very pistol, a Nazi Tommy gun nicknamed "a bury gun," and a number of German military decorations, wooden bullets and pieces of bombs are part of the collection belonging to the star.

Busch Chamber Players

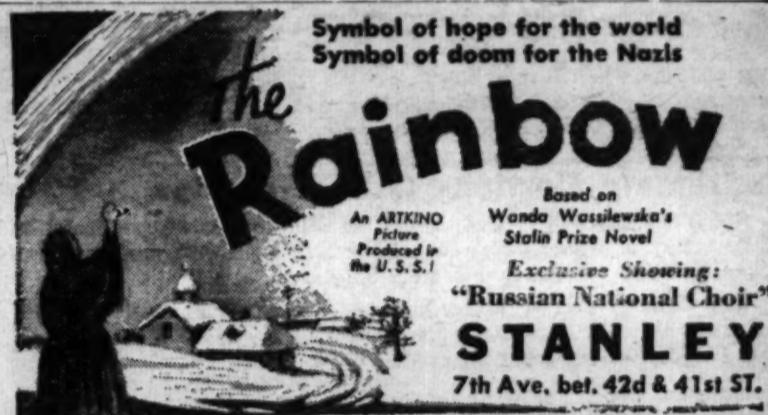
In response to popular request Adolf Busch and his Chamber Music Players will present the six Brandenburg Concerti of Johann Sebastian Bach at two subscription concerts at the Town Hall on Nov. 24 and Dec. 1. Rudolf Serkin and Mr. Busch himself will be soloists, as well as the flutist John Wummer. Concerti Nos. 3, 6 and 1 will be played at the first concert; Nos. 2, 5 and 4 at the second.

All-Chopin Program by Artur Rubinstein

An all-Chopin program has been chosen by Artur Rubinstein for his first concert of the season in Carnegie Hall next Sunday evening, Oct. 29.

The Polish pianist, deeply concerned with the current struggle of his country, has chosen for this program works which emphasize the heroic aspects of the Polish composer.

MOTION PICTURES



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HISTORY'S BLACKEST MARK

CHAS. LAUGHTON GEO. SANDERS

Starts Next Thursday: "TWO SOLDIERS"

Don't Break Up That Team

(Chorus From Irving Caesar's Famous Campaign Song)

Don't break up that team, Brother,
Don't break up that team.
Now they're on the beam, Brother,
Don't break up that team.
Fighting Joe and Winston C.,
Chiang Kai-shek and Franklin D.,
Huddled on the five yard line
To take that ball across the Rhine,
Till they cross that stream, Brother,
Till they cross that stream.
Fall in with that scheme, Brother
And don't break up that team.

IRVING CAESAR.

Late Bulletins

Americans Control Entire East Coast Area on Leyte

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Leyte, Philippines, Friday, Oct. 27 (UP). — American Forces on Leyte Island in the central Philippines now control the entire eastern coastal sector from the end of San Juanico straits to Dulag, a distance of 40 miles, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

In his daily communique, MacArthur announced that a junction of the 10th and 24th Corps had been established on the coast at Tana-

van. Elements of the First Cavalry Division repulsed a small enemy counterattack at Lataz on Samar

Island, while the 24th division on Leyte is meeting opposition in its advance inland from Palo.

To the South, in the 24th corps sector, the 96th Infantry Division captured Tabtabon. The Seventh Division, after fighting, captured Buri on the Burauen-Dagami road.

Additional communities freed from the Japanese include Anibaug, Tibiae, Cannangui, Hinang, Bolongtohn, Kalvasog, Calamantan, Malabka, San Gabriel, Kannahan, Telegrafo, and San Joaquin.

In all sectors, the men of Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army were making steady progress.

Norway's King Hails Soviet Advance

LONDON, Oct. 26 (UP). — King Haakon VII, hailing the Soviet drive into Norway as the beginning of his country's liberation from more than four years of Nazi and Quisling rule, told his homeland in a broadcast tonight that Allied-trained Norwegian troops soon would join in operations with the Red Army.

As Gen. Kyril A. Meretkov's Karelian army pursued the battered remnants of the German 20th Lapland army across the ice-crusted tundra and fjords of Norway on a 25-mile front, King Haakon emphasized that the Soviet entry had been carried out in complete understanding with the Norwegian government.

Czech Officials on Way to Liberated Area

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (UP). — The Czechoslovak State Delegation, headed by Minister of Social Welfare and Reconstruction Frantisek Nemec, arrived in Lvov today, en route to Czechoslovakia to take over the civil administration in liberated areas.

Meanwhile, a Pravda correspondent who parachuted into the interior of Slovakia reported that the Slovak insurrection is spreading rapidly.

Partisans, supplied by the Red Army, hold large "islands" inside Slovakia, and in waging large-scale warfare, seized one unnamed world-famous resort which is now the headquarters of the Slovak Army.

AFL Bars Joining in Certain WLB Hearings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — Pending a War Labor Board decision on labor's pending demand for upward revision of the Little Steel formula, the AFL yesterday refused to participate in certain wage cases. The main case pending is that of the CIO United Steelworkers which is due for a further hearing next Tuesday.

George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer, said that William H. Davis, WLB chairman, had invited the federation to change its mind or withdraw from the board. Meany said the AFL at the moment did not plan to do either.

Guatemala Elections Called for Nov. 3-5

GUATEMALA CITY, Oct. 26 (UP). — The revolutionary Liberation Junta issued a decree today dissolving the legislative assembly and calling elections for a new assembly on Nov. 3, 4, 5.

The strongly-worded decree asserted that the dissolved assembly was controlled by elements which remained loyal to the dictatorial regime of former President Jorge Ubico.

Greeks and British Occupy Larissa

ROME, Oct. 26 (UP). — Greek patriot forces cooperating with British troops have occupied Larissa, one time site of a German air base. Front reports said weary German infantrymen were fighting their own marine and air units for trucks to speed their retreat into upper Greece.

Farmers Rap Dewey for Holding Down Output

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 26. — Farmers in New York state are blaming "the defeatist policies of the Republican state administration, which obstructed and sabotaged the war food production program, for the fact that our state has dropped from seventh to 12th place among the 48 states in total value of farm products raised." Ralph Y. DeWolfe, chairman of the Farmers-for-Roosevelt Committee, said today in a statement issued at the committee headquarters in the Clinton Hotel here.

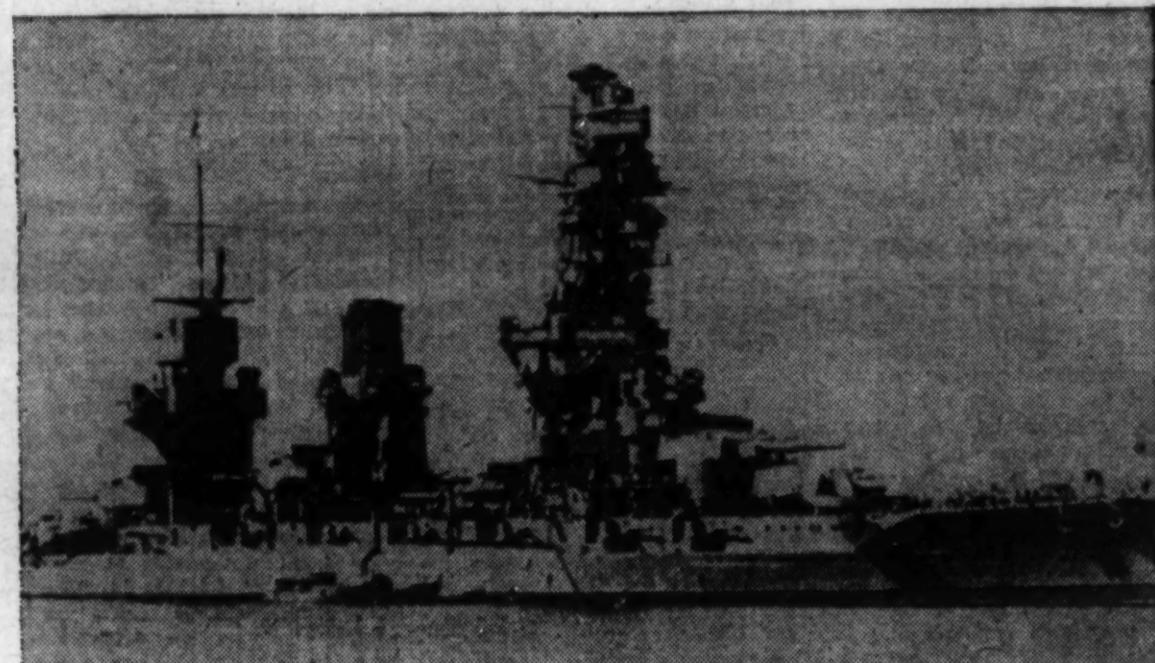
"Our Republican governor and the forlorn Republican nominee for President was quoted by the Associated Press on Nov. 13, 1943, as predicting 'grave hardship' because the farmers would fail to produce," DeWolfe said.

H. E. Babcock, erstwhile chairman of Gov. Dewey's discredited Emergency Food Commission, wrote in the *American Agriculturist* on Nov. 6, 1943, that "the consumers of fresh eggs and fresh milk in the northeast are right now in an extremely precarious position," and in the Dec. 18, 1943, issue of the same paper he tried to discourage the dairy farmer by predicting the failure of their livestock feed supplies."



Daily Worker

New York, Friday, October 27, 1944



One of the Japanese ships sunk in the great naval Battle of the Philippines was of the Yamashiro class pictured above. The ship was of 29,300 tons and mounted 12 14-inch guns in its two main batteries in addition to smaller guns.

The Veteran Commander

THREE GREAT DAYS

OCTOBER 23, 24 and 25, 1944, will go down in history as, perhaps, the most glorious days for American arms, at least for the United States Navy.

While all reports on the exact results of the Battle of the Philippines are far from in, the general picture emerges quite clearly. The Imperial Grand Fleet has been roundly trounced. The pursuit of some of its fleeing elements is still underway and additional enemy losses will probably be reported. So will ours.

It has been reported officially that the Japanese lost about 30 warships of which one battleship, two large aircraft carriers, four cruisers and several destroyers were definitely sunk, with the rest, including very heavy elements, either "probably sunk" or heavily damaged. Our reported losses so far are two light aircraft carriers and a number of PT boats sunk.

It is being hinted that in the Battle of the Philippines our surface craft came in direct contact with Japanese ships and that the engagement at least in some of its phases bore the characteristics of a regular naval battle.

As to the general strategy of the enemy: their idea seemingly was to strike our naval squadrons while they were immobilized by the task of supporting our landings on Leyte.

The Japanese struck with two squadrons which steamed through the two west-east passages in the Central Philippines while land based craft from Luzon and Mindanao attacked Admiral Kincaid's Seventh Fleet which was supporting the landings. This is where we found ourselves outnumbered and suffered some losses, nevertheless defeating the enemy squadrons.

Meanwhile Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet which was cruising east of Luzon as a sort of general reserve came in con-

tact with the larger Japanese squadron steaming southeast from Formosa, and joined battle. This battle seems to be still in progress.

In spite of the tens of thousands of words already written about this momentous battle, the whole picture is not yet sharp and clear. There is little doubt that the Battle of the Philippines will shorten the war in the Pacific a great deal.

However, it does not mean that the war is practically over. Even if the Japanese Navy had been beaten into ineffectiveness for future large scale naval engagements (which it possibly was), there remains the Japanese army to be taken care of. After all, the German High Seas Fleet was made ineffective at Jutland on May 31, 1916, after which date it never appeared on the high seas to give battle, but the German army held out until November, 1918. This is a lesson which should be remembered, even if the dependence of Japan on her Navy is greater than the dependence of Germany on hers was in 1916-1918.

As to our future landings in China, it should not be forgotten that even with the Japanese Imperial Navy completely out of the way (which is not the case now) such landings will take an enormous amount of shipping—about 16 ship-tonnes per man landed, with another six tons per man per month. In order to land a quarter of a million men in China we will have to use simultaneously an amount of tonnage equivalent to our entire peace time merchant fleet.

Thus, on this bright Oct. 26 of the Year of Grace 1944 elation and joy over the victory of our gallant men and ships is fully in order. But complacency is not. The war is going very well, but is still going.

